

11Mar63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CC, 00

008

OTHER: 003

EPA/EPA(s)-2/EMI(m)/RPF(c)/EPR/ENP(j)/EWA(s) Pc-L/Pr-L/PB-L/Pt-10
NR: AP5009657 WW/JJ/EM UR/0062/65/000/003/0408/0412

Avramenko, L. I.; Kolesnikova, R. V.; Savinova, G. I. 53

The mechanism and the rate constant of oxygen atoms with
acetylene

AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 3, 1965, 52

acetylene, fuel, propulsion, ram jet, supersonic 5

The rate constant and the mechanism of the reaction
were studied at 70—260C and 4—20 mm Hg. The following
was obtained for the rate constant:

... was obtained for the rate constant:

$$k = 2.9 \cdot 10^{-13} e^{-3100/RT} \text{ cm}^3 \cdot \text{sec}^{-1} \cdot \text{molecule}^{-1}.$$

... oxygen was generated by high-voltage discharge from
... oxygen, and the reaction products, formaldehyde, glyoxal,
... monoxide, and hydrogen, were determined by chemical and

NR: AP5009657

raphic analysis. At low pressure (4 mm Hg) formaldehyde was
aldehyde present, while at 20 mm Hg both formaldehyde and
were formed. The most important step in the atomic oxygen-
reaction is splitting the C≡C bond. Orig. art. has: 12
and 3 figures. [PV]

IN: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR
of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

INSTITUTE OF CHEMICAL PHYSICS, ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, SSSR)

DATE: 02Apr63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CC, GC

NOV: 007

OTHER: 002

ATD PRESS: 3225

1.0-00 EWT(m)/EPP(c)/EWP(j)/ RPL RM

AP5022928

10/008/1336/1345

541.124 + 547.024

41

Avramenko, L. I.; Yevlaskina, L. M.; Kolesnikova, R. V.

reactions of the HO₂ radical. Part 1. Mechanism of the interaction of HO₂ with saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons and with methyl alcohol

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 8, 1965, 1336-1345

TOPIC TAGS: free radical, reaction mechanism, hydrocarbon, methyl alcohol

ABSTRACT: The mechanism and primary products of the interaction of HO₂ radicals with methane, ethane, propane, ethylene, propylene, acetylene and methyl alcohol are studied. The HO₂ radicals were generated in situ by the collision of H atoms with O₂. The silent discharge zone was connected with the reaction vessel through a nozzle lined with phosphoric acid. The interaction of H atoms with O₂ occurred at low pressure. The reaction products were collected on a liquid nitrogen trap. The duration of the actual experiments was 10 minutes and the total pressure was 1 mm Hg. At 25°C, maximum concentration of HO₂ radicals was 1.5 · 10¹³ mole/cm³. The experiments were conducted at 23° and 100°C. With saturated hydrocarbons except methane, the HO₂ radical produced a mixture of C-H bond and for-

ACCESSION NR: AP5022928

mation of OH radicals and a carbonyl compound. There is no reaction between HO₂ and saturated hydrocarbons up to 200°C there is no abstraction of H atoms from a paraffin molecule. With unsaturated hydrocarbons up to 200°C, the HO₂ radicals attack the double bond resulting formation of a carbonyl compound and an alcohol radical. With alkenes the two primary reaction products are: H₂O₂ and a CH₂OH radical. Tables, 18 formulas

Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Chemistry Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

FORWARDED 28Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC

007

OTHER: 000

ACC NR: AP6032586

SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/66/000/008/1340/1343

AUTHOR: Avramenko, L. I.; Kolesnikova, R. V.

ORG: Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Formation of carbon atoms in the gas phase and some of their reactions

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 8, 1966, 1340-1343

TOPIC TAGS: flame spectroscopy, carbon atom, electric discharge, carbon, water vapor, luminescence

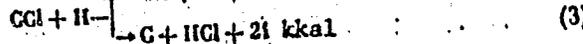
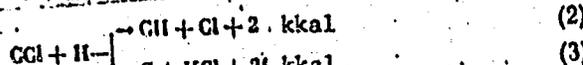
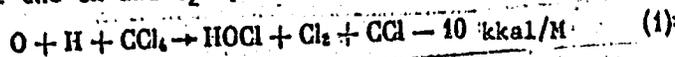
ABSTRACT: A study has identified the species which cause the blue luminosity given by the reaction of CCl_4 with gaseous products from an electric discharge through water vapor. The experiments were carried out in a previously described apparatus which is usually employed in studies of atomic hydrogen reactions (L. I. Avramenko, R. V. Kolesnikova and N. L. Kuznetsova. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. khim. nauk, 1962, 983). Studies of the reaction of CCl_4 with gaseous products of a discharge through water (case (CCl_4 -water)) or through H_2 , O_2 , mixtures of $\text{O}_2 + \text{H}_2 + \text{Ar}$ containing 0.01% N_2 , or mixtures of $\text{Ar} + \text{O}_2$ were carried out. Studies of the effect of O_2 , NO , N_2O , and CO additives on luminosity in case (CCl_4 -water) were also conducted. Spectra of the luminosity produced in each case were recorded and identified. It was found that in case (CCl_4 -water), the luminosity is due to the excited molecules CH and C_2O . It was shown that only the simultaneous presence of H and O atoms leads

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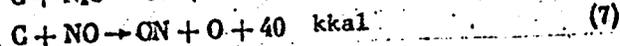
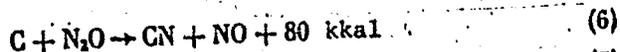
UDC: 547.024+539.184.5+546.26

ACC NR: AP6032586

on reaction with CCl_4 to the blue luminosity. The following mechanism was postulated for the formation of the CH and C_2 species:



Route (1), (3), and (5) was favored for the formation of C_2 , and route (1), (3), and (4) for that of CH. It was also found that the CN radical is present in cases (CCl_4 , N_2O , NO, or $\text{A}_2 + 0.1\text{N}_2$). The following mechanism was postulated for the formation of CN:



Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 7 formulas. [WA-68]

SUB CODE: 07, 21/ SUBM DATE: 23Mar64/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 006/

Card 2/2

BOLDYREV, B.G.; KOLESNIKOVA, S.A.

Reactions of thiosulfonic acid esters with amines. Zhur. ob.
khim. 35 no.1:198-199 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. L'vovskiy politekhnicheskij institut.

KOLESNIKOVA, S. F.

Kolesnikova, S. F. -- "Influence of Complex Formation on the Reactivity of Phenols and Aromatic Amines." Tomsk' Order of Labor Red Banner Polytechnic Inst imeni S. M. Kirov, Tomsk, 1952 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Chemical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 24, 11 June 1955, Moscow, Pages 91-104

N

KOLESNIKOVA, S.G.; SVISHCHUK, A.A.

Quantitative determination of riboflavine in distiller's
waste. Ukr. khim. zhur. 30 no.3:293-296 '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

SMIRNOV, M.N.; KOLESNIKOVA, S.M.

Biomorphologic characteristics of alfalfa *Medicago tianschanica*
Vass. in its introduction in Western Siberia. Trudy TSSBS no.4:
87-94 '60. (MIRA 15:4)

(Siberia, Western--Alfalfa)

KOLESNIKOVA, S.N.

VOZNESEESKIY, A.H., professor; **KOLESNIKOVA, S.N.**

Late results of streptomycin therapy of tuberculosis of the upper
respiratory tract and lungs [with summary in French]. Probl.tub.
34 no.6:37-44 N-D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Iz Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo tuberkuleznogo
instituta (dir. S.A.Ghesnokov, zam. direktora po nauchnoy chasti -
prof. D.D.Asayev)

(STREPTOMYCIN, therapeutic use,
tuberc. of upper respl tract & lungs (Rus))

OFFICE OF SWTC/M/RLS

Bolesnikova, T., Evganson, A. S., Vorob'yeva, S. V. and Sokolova,

Separation of iso compounds from pentane-iso-octane mixture

Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no. 5, 1968, 522, abstract SP192 (Tr. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Khim. Nauk, 1968, 1022)

Method for extracting iso compounds from pentane-iso-octane mixture. Iso compounds are separated from the mixture by extraction with a solvent. The dependence of the extraction yield on the extraction conditions is studied. The fraction obtained is purified by the method of condensation. The polymer fraction is used for the production of a material. For this purpose, the material is subjected to a process of isomerization (isopentane-iso-amyrene), intended for the material tracking plant (SK). In the technological scheme of this process

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723820006-3"

~~KOLESHIKOVA, T.A.~~; GORELOVA, K.Ye.

Ways for an efficient utilization of gas by-products of
Bashkiria refineries. Trudy BashNII NP no.1:20-30 '59.
(MIRA 12:6)

(Bashkiria--Petroleum--Refining)

EYGENSON, A.S.; KOLESNIKOVA, T.A.

Trends in the use of petroleum feed gases for chemical industries.
Trudy Bash NII NP no.3:33-41 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Petroleum chemicals)

KOLESNIKOVA, T.A.; ALEKSEYENKO, S.V.

Determination of the optimum concentration of spent sulfuric acid in the alkylation of isobutane by butylenes and means for reducing its consumption. Trudy Bash NII NP no.3:42-50 '60.

(MIRA 14:4)

(Sulfuric acid) (Propane)
(Butene)

KOLESNIKOVA, T.A.; LAPITSKAYA, O.I.; LANINA, T.N.

Obtaining raw stocks for the production of bivinyl by the selective
polymerization of a butane-butylene fraction. Trudy Bash NIINP no.5:
176-180 '62. (MIRA 17:10)

KOLESNIKOVA, T.A.; EYGENSON, A.S.; VOROB'YEVA, S.V.; SOKOLOVA, V.I.

Separating isocompounds from pentane-amylene fractions of petroleum refining. Trudy Bash NIINP no.5:189-200 '62. (MIRA 17:10)

KOLESNIKOVA, T.A.; SADYRINA, N.A.

Drying a butane-butylene fraction in an alkylation unit
using diethylene glycol. Trudy BashNII NP no.6:194-198 '63.
(MIRA 17:5)

ACCESSION NR: AT4043274

S/2744/64/000/007/0068/0074

AUTHOR: Kolesnikova, T. A., Savel'yev, A.P., Baidnikova, L.I., Meyaglov, A.V.,
Dashkova, T.V.

TITLE: Increasing the yield of olefins and saturated gaseous hydrocarbons for the
petrochemical industry

SOURCE: Ufa. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut po pererabotke nefli.
Trudy*, no. 7, 1964. Seriiy*ye nefli i produkty* ikh pererabotki (Sour crude
oil and products of refining), 68-74

TOPIC TAGS: petroleum, petroleum refining, olefin, hydrocarbon, Bashkir petro-
leum, cracking, thermal cracking, saturated hydrocarbon, petrochemical industry.

ABSTRACT: In order to meet the growing demand of petrochemical plants for raw
material, possible ways of increasing the yield of olefins and saturated hydro-
carbons were investigated. It was found that the yield of olefins could be in-
creased 2-3 times in the refineries of the Bashkir ASSR by improving the catalytic
and thermal cracking systems, increasing the coefficient of extraction during gas
fractionation, increasing the stabilization of gasoline, extending the use of com-
pression evaporation and constructing apparatus for obtaining olefins of higher
purity. Data on the yield of gaseous C₁-C₅ components, in weight percent, are

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Card 2/2

KOLESNIKOVA, T.A.; BERDNIKOVA, L.I.; GRUDNIKOVA, A.F.

Drying pyrolysis gas using zeolites. Trudy BashNII NP
no.7:95-97 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

KOLESNIKOVA, T.A.; SADYRINA, N.A.

Preparing and activating hydrocarbon depolymerization catalysts.
Trudy BashNII NP no.7:97-101 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

KOLESHIKOVA, T.D.

Some data on the flora of brown coal deposits of Bashkiria.
Dokl. AN SSSR 111 no.3:695-698 N '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Botanicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno
akademikom V.N. Sukachevym.
(Bashkiria--Lignite) (Bashkiria--Paleobotany)

KOLESNIKOVA, T. D., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Neocene and Quaternary flora of Bashkiria." Len, 1957. 15 pp (Acad Sci USSR, Botanical Inst im V. L. Komarov), 120 copies (KL, 2-58, 112)

KOLESHNIKOVA, T.D.

Quaternary floras of Bashkiria. Bot.zhur. 42 no.6:878-888 Je '57.
Bot.zhur. 42 no.6:878-888 Je '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L. Komarova Akademii nauk SSSR,
Leningrad.

(Bashkiria--Paleobotany)

KOLESNIKOVA, T.D.

New find of Neogene flora in the cis-Ural portion of Bashkiria.
Vop. geol. vost. okr. Rus. platf. i Uzh. Urala no. 5:47-57 '60.
(MIRA 14:5)
(Bashkiria--Paleobotany, Stratigraphic)

KOLESNIKOVA, T.D.

Tertiary plants from brown coal deposits of Bashkiriya. Bot.
zhur. 45 no.1:117-123 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.L.Komarova Akademii nauk
SSSR, Leningrad.
(Bashkiriya--Paleobotany, Stratigraphic)

ALISOVA, S.P.; KOLESNIKOVA, T.P.; MARKOVICH, K.P.; PETROVA, L.A.; ROGACHEV-
SKAYA, Z.M.; AGEYEV, N.V., red.; MOSKVINA, R.Ya., red.; MUKHA, S.Ya.,
tekhn. red.

[Constitutional diagrams of metal systems published in 1958] Diagrammy
sostoiania metallicheskih sistem, opublikovanye v 1958 godu. Pod
red. N.V.Ageyeva. Moskva, No.4. 1961. 402 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Phase rule and equilibrium)

KOLESHNIKOVA, T.D.

A contribution to the study of the Tertiary flora of Zaobekiy Yar
in Western Siberia. Bot. zhur. 46 no.1:125-130 Ja '61.

(MIRA 14:3)

I. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.I.Komarova Akademii nauk SSSR,
Leningrad.

(Tomsk Province—Paleobotany, Stratigraphic)

KOLESNIKOVA, T.D.

Two new fossil plants in the Tertiary flora of the southern
Urals. Bot. zhur. 46 no.12:1817-1819 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L. Komarova AN SSSR,
Leningrad.

(Ural Mountains—Pine, Fossil)
(Ural Mountains—Distylium, Fossil)

KOLESNIKOVA, T.D.

New find of interglacial flora near the town of Staritsa,
Kalinin Province. Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.6:1412-1413 0 '62.

(MIRA 15:10)

1. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.L. Komarova AN SSSR. Predstavleno
akademikom V.N. Sukachevym.

(Kalinin Province--Paleobotany, Stratigraphic)

KOLESNIKOVA, T.D.

New data on the Tertiary flora of Bashkiriya. Bot. zhur 48 no.10:
1424-1437 0 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni Komatova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

KOLESNIKOVA, T. D.

Caldesia parnassifolia (Bassi) Parl in the Quaternary sediments
of Vologda Province. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 1:85-87 My '64.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Botanicheskiy institut im. V. L. Komarova AN SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom V. N. Sukachevym.

KOLESNIKOVA, T.D.

Water fern *Azolla interglacialica* Nikitin in the Quaternary
sediments of Vologda Province. Dokl. AN SSSR 157 no.1:
116-118 JI '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Predstavleno akademikom V.N. Sukachevym.

KOLESNIKOVA, T.D.

Present and past distribution of the species of the genus
Najas L. in the U.S.S.R. and their significance for the
paleogeography of the Quaternary period. Bot.zhur. 50
no.2:182-190 F '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L.Komarova AN SSSR,
Leningrad. Submitted May 17, 1963.

MAKSIMCHIK, Ye.K.; KOLESNIKOVA, T.I.

Modified starch for drilling. Trudy TSNIKPP no.5:73-89 '63.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut krakhmalo-
patochnoy promyshlennosti i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'-
skiy institut burovoy tekhniki.
(Starch) (Oil well drilling fluids)

KOLESNIKOVA, T.I.; NAZAROVA, V.D.; BADALOV, S.A.; RADIONOV, K.G.; OSTAPENKO,
Ye.G.; LEONT'YEV, Yu.N.

Using modified starch in case of drilling in salt-bearing sediments
in eastern Turkmenistan. Burenie no.7:20-22 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut burovoy tekhniki
i kontora razvedochnogo bureniya No.5 tresta "Turkmenneftegazrazvedka".

KONOVALOV, G.S.; KUTSEVA, P.P.; KOLESNIKOVA, T.Kh.; IVANOVA, A.A.

Change in the chemical composition of natural water under
the influence of sorption processes. *Gidrokhim.mat.*
36:117-124 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. *Gidrokhimicheskiy institut, Novocherkassk.* Submitted
December 15, 1961.

KOLESNIKOVA, T. Kh.

Method for copper and zinc determination in a single sample of water.
Gidrokhim. mat. 32:165-170 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Novocherkassk.
(Water--Analysis) (Copper) (Zinc)

KONOVALOV, G.S.; IVANOVA, A.A.; KOLESNIKOVA, T.Kh.; KUTSEVA, P.P.

Formation of some mineral waters in the region of the central
Caucasus. *Gidrokhim.mat.* 34:107-113 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. *Gidrokhimicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Novocherkassk.*
(Dauti Valley--Mineral waters)
(Makhar Valley--Mineral waters)

KOLESNIKOVA, T.P.

Mineralogy of Jurassic deposits of the Nepa basin. *Izv.vost.fil.*
AN SSSR no.7:26-28 '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Vostochno-Sibirskiy filial AN SSSR.
(Nepa Valley--Mineralogy)

KOLESNIKOVA, T. P.

USSR/Chemistry - Index of Refraction 11 Jul 52

"Concerning the Refraction of Melts," B. V. Stark,
Corr Mem Acad Sci USSR; T.P. Kolesnikova; and
Yu, M. Shashkov

DAN SSSR, Vol 85, No 2, pp 361-362

Exptl data confirms statement made in previous
work to the effect that the same rules and
magnitudes of refraction apply for melts as well
as for solids, liquids, and gases at ordinary
temps, and that therefore the known rules and
magnitudes of refraction at ordinary temps can
be used for the study of melts.

256T8

KOLESNIEVA, I.

Dissertation: "Effect of Manganese, Chromium, and Vanadium on the Surface Tension of Molten Iron." Cand Tech Sci, Inst of Metallurgy, Acad Sci USSR, Moscow, 1953.
Referativnyy Zhurnal--Khimiya, Moscow, No 8, Apr 54.

SO: SUM 284, 26 Nov 1954

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723820006-3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723820006-3"

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723820006-3"

24.7700 (1043, 1138, 1143)
26.2532

89011

S/509/60/000/004/021/024
E193/E183

AUTHORS: Shashkov, Yu.M., and Kolesnikova, T.P.

TITLE: Electrical Conductivity Isotherms of Binary
Semiconductor Systems

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii.
Trudy, No.4, 1960. Metallurgiya, metallovedeniye,
fiziko-khimicheskiye metody issledovaniya, pp.236-239

TEXT: Rapid progress in the fabrication of semiconductor devices brought about an increased demand for new semiconductor materials including inter-metallic compounds, alloys, sulphides, and oxides. Successful application of these materials depends on understanding of the effect of their composition on their properties, electrical properties in particular. The aim of the present authors was to analyse published experimental data and on this basis to formulate certain laws governing the variation of electrical conductivity in binary semiconductor systems, with particular reference to systems formed by oxides. Regarding the systems in which the second component is present in very small quantities, it has been shown by various workers (Refs.1-5) that
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E193/E183

Electrical Conductivity Isotherms of Binary Semiconductor Systems

addition of a component which, on dissolution, forms current carriers identical with those present in the solvent material, brings about an increase in conductivity, whereas a decrease of conductivity is caused by addition of components of sign opposite to that of the intrinsic carriers of the solvent. In cases where both excess electrons and holes are present in equal quantities, electrical conductivity of the solvent is increased by the addition of any component capable of increasing the carrier concentration of either sign. This appears to be a general law, as is illustrated by data given in Fig. 1, where the logarithm of electrical conductivity (χ , $\text{ohm}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$) of NiO (hole conductivity), ZnO (electron conductivity) and CuO (intrinsic conductivity) is plotted against Li_2O and Cr_2O_3 content (mol.-%). Regarding the systems formed by compounds with identical valency cations which usually form a series of solid solutions, analysis of the electrical conductivity isotherms of systems of the $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{-Cr}_2\text{O}_3$, $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3\text{-Cr}_2\text{O}_3$, MgO-CoO , NiO-MgO systems shows that electrical conductivity of systems of this type changes monotonically from

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Electrical Conductivity Isotherms of Binary Semiconductor Systems

one component to another, except for very narrow composition ranges near each end of the system where sometimes minima may be present on the conductivity isotherm. The same applies to heterogeneous systems such as CaO-ZrO_2 , $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{-SiO}_2$, $\text{TiO}_2\text{-SiO}_2$, except that the isotherm will pass through a sharp maximum at compositions corresponding to compounds formed by the two components. This case is illustrated in Fig.2, where the resistivity (ρ , ohm.cm) at 1000 °C is plotted against the composition of the $\text{ZnO}_2\text{-CaO}$ system. When the electrical conductivity isotherms are compared with the constitution diagrams of the corresponding systems, the former curves frequently show minima and maxima whose presence cannot be explained in terms of changes in the constitution of the system studied. The $\text{CaO-Cr}_2\text{O}_3$, MgO-NiO , $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{-Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ systems provide typical examples of this effect. The presence of these extrema may sometimes be incidental, being caused for instance by predominance of the surface conductivity at certain compositions (the $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{-Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ system) or by the effect of one component being compensated by the impurity present in the other component. In some cases,

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X

Electrical Conductivity Isotherms of Binary Semiconductor Systems

however, the minima and maxima of electrical conductivity constitute an intrinsic property of the system which is associated with the nature of conductivity of semiconductors. CaO-Li₂O (Fig.3) and CaO-Y₂O₃ (Fig.4) systems represent two such cases. The curves on Figs. 3 and 4 represent conductivity (χ , ohm⁻¹cm⁻¹) curves constructed for the CaO-rich ends of the systems from measurements carried out at 100 and 10⁻⁴ mm Hg at which CaO (amphoteric semiconductor) has electron and hole conductivity, respectively. In general, increasing the Li₂O and Y₂O₃ content causes variation of the electrical conductivity of CaO in accordance with the law discussed at the beginning of the present paper, i.e. the conductivity is either increased or decreased, depending on the sign of the carriers in CaO and in the other component. However, in both systems, the isotherms showing the variation of conductivity for the case when this property is decreased by the addition of the other component, have minima. Analysis of changes taking place in this case shows that when electrical conductivity is reduced the number of current carriers

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E193/E183

Electrical Conductivity Isotherms of Binary Semiconductor Systems

of one type decreases up to a certain limit, characterized by the minimum of conductivity, after which the sign of the carriers changes (i.e. electron conductivity changes into hole conductivity and vice versa) and their number increases. This means that in this case, the presence of minima on conductivity isotherms is not associated with the formation of a new phase but is caused by changes of the mechanism of conduction due to dissolution of the solid component. In the final paragraph, the difference between the shape of electrical conductivity isotherms of binary semiconductor and metal systems is discussed. In contrast to metals, addition of a second component to a semiconductor in systems in which substitutional solid solutions are formed may not only decrease the electrical conductivity but also increase it, and the conductivity isotherm for a binary semiconductor system, forming a series of solid solutions, has no minimum. In addition, when a compound is formed in a binary semiconductor system, the electrical conductivity does not increase, but decreases. There are 4 figures and 15 references: 6 Soviet and 9 non-Soviet. Card 5/7

9.4300 (1143, 1150 only)
5.4400 1273, 1274, 1372,

20274

S/148/60/000/009/002/025
A161/A030

AUTHOR: Kolesnikova, T.P.

TITLE: The surface tension of germanium

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavadeniy. Chernaya metallurgiya,
no. 9, 1960, 14-17

TEXT: The surface properties of pure semiconductive germanium are practically not yet studied despite their importance; the reason is that it is difficult to maintain the purity of germanium in experiments. Data have been obtained on the surface tension of germanium at melting temperature (Ref.1) (P.Keck, W.van Horn, Phys. Rev., 1953, No.3). The purpose of the investigation described in this article was to measure the surface tension of the purest germanium used in semiconductor instruments. The method consisted in photographing a germanium drop in vacuum on graphite and on a quartz bed. The device (Fig.1) for the experiment consisted of a cylindrical vacuum chamber; two electrodes passed from below into the chamber; a water-cooled rod with a special head attached, and two inlets for connecting a thermocouple. The special head was a copper block with insulated copper

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S/148/60/000/009/002/025
A161/A030

The surface tension of germanium

bus bars joined from two sides. A tantalum heater was connected to the bus bars. The heater was a horizontal open cylinder 20 mm in diameter and 40 mm in length, protected with a cylindrical tantalum screen. A plate of graphite or quartz was attached in the heater with a special holder, and a piece of germanium on a sublayer placed on the plate. A platinum-platinumrhodium thermocouple was joined from below close to the plate. The drop was observed and photographed through a horizontal pipe neck on the vacuum chamber with a precision quartz glass. The plate with germanium was held exactly in an horizontal position in the mid of the heater (Fig.2). Air was pumped out and temperature slowly raised; drops were photographed after having been kept at various temperatures for 20 min and their dimensions measured after solidification. The sublayers were of quartz and spectrally pure graphite; the quartz sublayer was washed in hydrofluoric acid and boiled in twice distilled water, the graphite sublayer was roasted in vacuum. The germanium used for the experiments was monocrystalline, with 40 ohm-cm resistance and over 1.5 mm diffusion length. Germanium pieces of about 0.5 g weight were preliminarily etched in boiling hydrogen peroxide and boiled in twice distilled water. The maximum drop diameter was 6-7 mm.

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20274

S/148/60/000/009/002/025
A161/A030

The surface tension of germanium

The surface tension was calculated using the graphical method suggested in (Ref.2) (S.I.Popel', N.N.Krasnovskiy, O.A.Yesin, and Yu.P.Nikitin, Sbornik trudov Ural'skogo politekhnicheskogo instituta, 1954, No.49). Germanium density values found in the works of W.Klemm, H.Spitzer, W.Zingenberg and H.Junker, "Monatshefte fuer Chemie", 1952, 83 (Ref.3) and of N.P.Mokrovskiy and A.R.Regel', in "Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki", 1959, 101, No.4 (Ref.4), differ about 2%, and the errors in the subject experiments were also of this order. The density values were taken from (Ref.3) and extrapolated for temperatures above 1100°C; the accuracy of the obtained data is within +5%. The determined surface tension in different temperature is shown in two graphs (Fig.3). The sign difference (positive and negative) of surface tension of germanium drop on a quartz sublayer and on a graphite sublayer may apparently be explained by the data in literature on the variations of the compounds type and content of oxygen and hydrogen in germanium being melted on graphite and on quartz (Ref.5,6,7) (Keiser, Keck and Lange, Phys. Rev., 1956, 101, No.4; Rapazian and Wolsky, J.Appl.Phys., 1956, 27, No.12; and Thurmond, Guldner and Beach, J.Electrochem.Soc., 1956, 103, No.11). Nevertheless, the mechanism of the variation of surface tension in these two cases needs further detailed investigation. It is stressed in

Card 3/7

20274

S/148/60/000/009/002/025
A161/A030

The surface tension of germanium

conclusion that the obtained data indicate the important role of small contents of impurities in variations of the surface tension in germanium, and this must be taken into account in semiconductor metallurgy processes. There are 3 figures and 7 references; 2 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy institut nauchnoy i tekhnicheskoy informatsii GNTK Soveta Ministrov SSSR i AN SSSR (All-Union Institute of Scientific and Technical Information GNTK of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: 26 April 1960

Card 4/7

ODINTSOV, M.M.; TVERDOKHLEBOV, V.A.; VLADIMIROV, B.M.; IL'YUKHINA, A.V.;
KOLESNIKOVA, T.P.; KONEV, A.A.; GALUSHKO, Ya.A., red.izd-va;
RYLINA, Yu.V., tekhn.red.

[Structure, volcanism, and diamond potential of the Irkutsk
amphitheater] Struktura, vulkanizm i almazonosnost' Irkutskogo
amfiteatra. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1962. 176 p.
(Akademiia nauk SSSR. Sibirskoe otdelenie. Vostochno-Sibirskii
geologicheskii institut. Trudy, no.4). (MIRA 16:2)
(Irkutsk Province--Geology, Structural)
(Irkutsk Province--Diamonds)

ENF... (m) 200 AFV... 1987/1399

Kolobov, Ya. M.; Kolesnikova, T. P.

Surface tension of semiconductor silicon

... khimii, v. 37, no. 1, 1987, p. 11-12

surface tension, oxygen, boron, phosphorus, quartz, silicon,

The effect on the surface tension of silicon of... boron (acceptor), phosphorus... method of weighing drops of molten silicon... C (10 sup 16 to 10 sup 18 atoms/cm3) had little effect on... B (to 10 sup 20 atoms/cm3) also had little effect; while P... to lower the surface tension and quartz... impurities in Si. In conclusion... appreciate to Liang Tsun-fan... experimental... table and 1 equation

None

KOLESNIKOVA, T.P.; SHMELEVA, A.V.

Use of reference punched cards with margin perforation based on
the "Metallurgiya" abstracts' journal. Zav.lab. 30 no.3:
334-336 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut nauchno-tekhnicheskoy informatsii.

DZHAMALOVA, Z.M., dotsent; KOLESNIKOVA, T.V.

Active method of management of the postoperative period in
abdominal gynecological operations. Med. zh. Uzbek. 3:9-11'63
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz II akushersko-ginekologicheskoy kafedry Tashkentskogo
gosudarstvennogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

KOLESNIKOVA, T.V.; KEYER, B.R.

Softening of water with ammonium zeolite. Gidroliz. i lesokhim.prom.
11 no.8:24-25 ' 58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Krasnodarskiy gidroliznyy zavod. (for Kolesnikova). 2. Byuro
vodoochistki Orgenergobuma (for Keyyer).
(Feed-water purification)

BABAYEVA, A.P.; KOLESNIKOVA, TS.P.

Using punch cards for preserving and searching for publications
on metallography. Metalloved. 1 term. obr. met. no.10:52-57
0 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

KUZNETSOVA, M.A., KOLESNIKOVA, V.A.

Occurrence of karst waters in the Tashtagol iron ore deposit in
Gornaya Shoriya. Sov. geol. 3 no.7:119-121 J1 '60. :

(MIRA 13:8)

1. Zapadno-Sibirskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye.
(Gornaya Shoriya--Water, Underground)

KOLESNIKOVA, V.A., aspirant

Treatment of cervical cancer with radioactive cobalt. Vest. rent.
i rad. 36 no.6:69-70 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz kafedry rentgenologii i radiologii (zav. - prof. A.I.Dombrovskiy)
Rostovskogo-na-Donu meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. P.P.Kovalenko).
(COBALT__ISOTOPES) (UTERUS__CANCER)

NEVZOROVA, L.V.; KOLESIKOVA, V.F.

Equipment for controlled-angle drilling: Ugol'nyy prch. no. 3: 81c. 3. 58-
M.Y. Jey. 162. 162. (MIRA 18:3)

Lightweight universal drill column. Ibid.: 82-83 (MIRA 18:3)

NEVZOROVA, L.V.; KOLESNIKOVA, V.F.

Lining of the working wheel hubs of centrifugal pumps. Ugol'.prom.
no.4:89 J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

(Pumping machinery)

YASNYI, Vadim Kononovich, inzh.; PANKRAT'YEV, Aleksandr Fedorovich,
TULIN, V.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., glav. red. toma;
KOLESNIKOVA, V.G., red.; LEVIN, L.M., red.; PROSTIN, V.F.,
red.; TEREKHOV, S.D., red.; FOKINA, I.V., red.; OSVAL'D,
E.Ya., red.izd-va; SABITOV, A., tekhn. red.

[The coal industry of capitalist countries] Ugol'naiia pro-
myshlennost' kapitalisticheskikh stran. Moskva, Gosgortekh-
izdat. Vol.4. Pt.1.[Electric supply, communication, signaliza-
tion and lighting] Elektrosnabzhenie, sviaz', signalizatsiia
i osveshchenie. 1963. 314 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Electricity in mining) (Mine communications)

SHAPIRO, M.Ya.; KOLESNIKOVA, V.G.

Method for concentrating fluorine ions in the analysis of natural waters. Zhur.anal.khim. 18 no.4:507-509 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. N.I.Pirogov Odessa Medical Institute.
(Water—Analysis) (Fluorine—Analysis)

KOLESNIKOVA, V.K.; TSI(BUL'SKIY, A.A.

Production line for the manufacture of multilayer candies. Trudy
VKNII no.16:33-43 '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(Confectionery) (Assembly-line methods)

AVDEYEVA, A.V., doktor tekhn.nauk; ALEKHIN, S.F., inzh.; ALFUNDZHI, K.S.,
inzh.; BRONSHTEYN, I.I., kand.khim.nauk; BRUSHTEYN, M.S.,
GRIGOR'YEV, F.B., inzh.; ZHELEZNOVA, V.V., inzh.; ISTOMINA, M.M.,
kand.tekhn.nauk; KOZLOV, S.A., inzh.; KOLESNIKOVA, V.K., inzh.;
KOCHETKOV, I.A., inzh.; LUNIN, O.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; MANNINA, T.A.,
inzh.; SEMERYAKOV, M.N., inzh.; SMOLYANITSKIY, M.Ye., inzh.; TYURIN,
A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; TSYBUL'SKIY, A.A., inzh.; CHERNOIVANNIK, A.Ye.,
inzh.; SHKLOVSKAYA, A.Ye., inzh.; BEN', G.M., inzh., retsenzent;
MARSHALKIN, G.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; GUSAKOV, A.I., red.;
MARTYNOV, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; KRUGLOVA, G.I., red.; KISINA,
Ye.I., tekhn.red.

[Confectioner's manual] Spravochnik konditera. Pod obshchei red. M.I.
Martynova. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat. Pt.2. [Technological equipment of
the confectionery industry] Tekhnologicheskoe oborudovanie konditersko-
go proizvodstva. 1960. 630 p. (MIRA 14:3)

(Confectionery--Equipment and supplies)

SEMENOV, P.K.; PERMYAKOV, R.S.; GRINBERG, I.N.; APKHANOV, Yu.G.;
FEDOSEYEV, B.A.; KOLESNIKOVA, V.M., inzh., spets. red.;
GLADKOV, V.A., red.; SYCHEVA, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Improving boring and blasting operations at the Olenegorsk
Mine] Sovershenstvovanie burovzryvnykh rabot na Olenegorskom
rudnike. Murmansk, Murmanskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 77 p.
(MIRA 16:10)

(Olenegorsk region--Mining engineering)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 11, p 140 (USSR) SOV/124-58-11-12848

AUTHOR: Kolesnikova, V. N.

TITLE: Some Peculiarities of the Turbulent Mixing in the First Kilometer of the Atmosphere (Nekotoryye osobennosti turbulentnogo peremeshivaniya v nizhnem kilometrovom sloye atmosfery)

PERIODICAL: Izv. AN UzSSR. Ser. fiz. -matem. n., 1957. Nr 3, pp 87-99

ABSTRACT: Presentation of the results of an analysis of data on the gradient [wind-shear; Transl. Ed. Note] observations and balloon observations in the first kilometer of the atmosphere conducted simultaneously during the summers of 1955 and 1956. The analysis of the gradient observations was performed on the basis of the theory of A. S. Monin and A. M. Obukhov (Tr. Geofiz. in-ta AN SSSR, 1954, Nr 24, pp 163-187; RZhMekh, 1956, Nr 4, abstract 2277). The results of the analysis led to a division of all cases into several groups with uniform degrees of the influence of the thermal stability on the turbulent mixing. For each of these groups an analysis was performed of the vertical structure of the 1-km layer according to the data provided by the balloon soundings, and certain

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SOV/124-58-11-12848

Some Peculiarities of the Turbulent Mixing in the First Kilometer (cont.)

peculiarities of the vertical profiles of the meteorological elements, notably those of the temperature, in that layer were established. The analysis exhibits a qualitative, descriptive character; quantitative relationships were not pursued. A few numerical data are adduced in the work solely for the purpose of illustration.

L. S. Gandin

Card 2/2

KOLESHNIKOVA, V.H., Cand Phys-Math Sci-- (diss) "Structure of the
lower kilometer ^{layer} ~~stratum~~ of the atmosphere." Tashkent, Publishing
House of the Acad Sci UzSSR, 1958. 8 pp (Acad Sci UzSSR. Inst of
Mathematics and Mechanics in V.I. Romanovskiy), 150 copies
(KL,30-58, 122)

- 9 -

UKLONSKIY, A.S., akademik; GLUSHCHENKO, V.M.; KOLESNIKOVA, V.N.; KRAYKOVA, L.P.

Preliminary data on a study of the total isotope content of waters
from the Fedchenko Glacier. Dokl. AN Uz.SSR no.7:11-13 '58.
(MIRA 11:10)

1. Institut geologii AN UzSSR. 2. AN UzSSR (for Uklonskiy).
(Fedchenko Glacier--Water--Isotopes)

3.9000

89750
S/169/61/000/002/002/039
A005/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1961, No. 2, p. 8, # 2B79

AUTHOR: Kolesnikova, V. N.

TITLE: The Aerological Peculiarities of the Lower Kilometer-Thick Layer of the Atmosphere in Foggy Days

PERIODICAL: "Tr. Sredneaz. n.-i. gidrometeorol. in-ta", 1959, No. I (16), pp. 158-168

TEXT: The regularities in the distribution of temperature, humidity, and wind in the lower kilometer-thick layer of the atmosphere are considered on the basis of the analysis of the data from 60 aerostat ascents in foggy days, synoptical maps, maps of the baric topography, and materials from aircraft and radio soundings. All materials pertain to the territory of Central Asia in the cold half year. On the basis of the analysis mentioned, all events of fog formation are divided into three groups: to the I-st group pertain fogs, which form after cold invasions and are characterized by a small drop in temperature and specific humidity with altitude in the fog layer; to the IInd group pertain fogs analogous to the I-st group, different in some respects due to the presence of a snow

Card 1/2

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S/169/61/000/002/002/039
A005/A001

The Aerological Peculiarities of the Lower Kilometer-Thick Layer of the Atmosphere
in Foggy Days

cover; to the III-rd group pertain fogs with an inversion distribution of
temperature and specific humidity in their layers.

K. Matveyev

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

KOLESHKOVA, V.N.

Wind regime of the lower one-kilometer atmospheric layer in Toy-
Tyube. Trudy Sred.-Az.nauch.-issl.gidrometeor. inst. no.2:206-212
'59. (MIRA 13:6)

(Toy-Tyube--Winds)

KOLESHNIKOVA, V.H.

Humidity regime of the lower one-kilometer atmospheric layer in Toy-
Tyube. Trudy Sred.-Az.nauch.-issl.gidrometeor.inst. no.2:213-222
'59. (MIRA 13:6)

(Toy-Tyube--Humidity)

DZHORDZHIO, V.A.; KOLESNIKOVA, V.N.; PETROSYANTS, M.A.

Weather on the Fedchenko Glacier during different synoptic
situations. Trudy Sred.-Az. nauch.-issl. gidrometeor. inst.
no.4:77-91 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Fedchenko Glacier--Winds)

NOZDRYUKHIN, V.K.; KREYTER, A.A.; KLYAVIN, V.; ELIZOV, I.; SUSLOV, V.F.;
PAK, V.A., kand. geol.-min. nauk; YAKOVLEV, V.N.; LESNIK, Yu.N.;
KOROLEV, I.A.; RACHKULIK, V.I.; TACHKOVA, N.A.; KOLESNIKOVA,
V.N., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk; NASYROV, M.; SHUL'TS, V.L., doktor
geogr. nauk, prof., otv. red.; GAYSINSKAYA, I., red.; MASHARIPOVA, D.,
red.; GOR'KOVAYA, Z.P., tekhn. red.

[Fedchenko Glacier]Lednik Fedchenko. Tashkent, Izd-vo Akad. nauk
Uzbekskoi SSR. Vol.1. 1962. 247 p. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Tashkent. Institut matematiki.
(Fedchenko Glacier)

ACCESSION NR: AT4010959

S/3068/63/000/003/0168/0189

AUTHOR: Dzhordzhio, V. A.; Kolesnikova, V. N.; Petrosyants, M. A.

TITLE: Temperature and humidity fluctuations on the Fedchenko glacier during different wind regimes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut geografii. Mezhdved. geofiz. komitet. Issledovaniya lednikov i lednikov*kh rayonov, no. 3, 1963, 168-189

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, air temperature, air humidity, wind, glacier, local meteorological phenomenon, foehn wind, katabatic wind

ABSTRACT: The value of hygograms and thermograms in facilitating synoptic analyses on the Fedchenko glacier is explained. Automatic instruments were set up at Lednik Fedchenko-II station on the lower part of the glacier and Lednik Vitkovskiy station on the upper part of the glacier. Part I describes in detail the wind structure on the lower part of the glacier; Part II describes the wind structure on the upper part of the glacier. Hygograms and thermograms for the period November 1957 - August 1958 were analyzed. Citing a considerable number of particular synoptic situations, accompanied by illustrative hygograms and thermograms, the authors demonstrate that the wind on the glacier has a characteristic structure at the time of tropical and cold intrusions and that mountain-valley and katabatic-

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4010959

foehn winds in calm weather similarly possess a typical structure. Mechanisms inducing humidity and temperature fluctuations and wind development on the glacier are discussed. Orig. art. has: 13 figures.

ASSOCIATION: INSTITUT GEOGRAFI AN SSSR (Institute of Geography AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 02Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

IZRAEL', Yu. A.; KOLESNIKOVA, V. N.; ROMANOV, V. V.; SOYFER, V. N.

Tritium content in glaciers. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 1:72-73
My '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut prikladnoy geofiziki Glavnogo upravleniya gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby pri Sovete Ministrov SSSSR, Institut matematiki AN UzbSSSR i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy geofiziki i geokhimii Gosudarstvennogo geologicheskogo komiteta.

BNT(1)/FCC GW

NR: AP5019147

UR/0302/65/001/007/0653/0669
551.510.5

Belasnikova, V. N.; Monin, A. S.

The spectrum of meteorological field oscillations

USSR. Izvestiya. Fizika atmosfery i okeana, v. 1, no. 7, 1965,

653-689

TOPIC TAGS: meteorological field oscillation, wind velocity oscillation, pressure
oscillation, temperature oscillation, momentum flow oscillation, turbulent heat
flux, meteorology

An exposition of the basic concepts of the spatial and temporal analysis of meteorological fields is followed by a comprehensive review (based on 30 Soviet references) of the existing data concerning the time spectra of wind velocities, temperatures, pressures, and turbulent momentum and heat flows covering the mesometeorological region of temporal variations. Spectra determined by the authors from the Kashira and Izrael' meteorological stations. The processing was carried out by means of a semi-automatic spectral

AP5019147

which is briefly described. Explanations of the presence of the in-
terval in the synoptic region and of the appearance of the mesometeorolo-
gical phenomena are given. "Some of the Tsimlyansk temperature readings were carried
out by a modified device constructed by D.F. Timanovskiy in which the resistive
thermometer was directly inserted into one arm of the Wheatstone bridge
and current variations across the bridge were registered directly on the
scale. The maximum wind speed was 15,000 meters/hour

ORIGIN: Institut fiziki atmosfery, Akademiya nauk SSSR (Institute of the
Physics of the Atmosphere, Academy of Sciences SSSR) 55

DATE: 08Feb65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NOV: 016

OTHER: 014

L 29270-65 -EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACC NR: AP6019345

SOURCE CODE: UR/0362/66/002/002/0113/0120

AUTHOR: Kolesnikova, V. N.; Monin, A. S.

ORG: Institute of Physics of the Atmosphere, AN SSSR (Institut fiziki atmosfery AN SSSR)

TITLE: Year-to-year variability of meteorological elements

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika atmosfery i okeana, v. 2, no. 2, 1966, 113-120

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric temperature, atmospheric thermodynamics

ABSTRACT: The authors formulate the problem of comparison of the intra-annual, annual, year-to-year and secular variability of meteorological elements. It is postulated that for most of the weather elements the relation between these forms of variability is approximately identical. By the analysis of factual data it is demonstrated that the ratio of the year-to-year to intra-annual variability in the radiant heat flux at the earth's surface is approximately equal to the similar ratio for temperature. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 3 formulas and 1 table. [JPRS]

SWB DATE: 04 / SUBM DATE: 17Sep65 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1 CC

L 06185-67 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP6019510

SOURCE CODE: UR/0362/66/002/002/0113/0120

AUTHOR: Kolesnikova, V. N.; Menin, A. S.

25
B

ORG: Institute of Physics of the Atmosphere, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Akademiya nauk SSSR Institut fiziki atmosfery)

TITLE: The year-to-year variability of meteorological elements

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya, Fizika atmosfery i okeana, v. 2, no. 2, 1966, 113-120

TOPIC TAGS: meteorologic observation, meteorology, ^{annual} variation, periodic function

ABSTRACT: The authors, while studying the time variations of meteorological elements (temperature, wind velocity, pressure, cloudiness, etc.), discovered in them components with a great variety of periods, from fractions of a second to tens of millenia. The entire spectrum of fluctuation periods is arbitrarily divided into nine classes. On the basis of an analysis of these periods, the authors formulate the problem of comparing the month-to-month, year-to-year, and secular variability of meteorological elements. A hypothesis proposed states that for a majority of weather elements the relationship between the types of variability is approximately identical. It is shown, by means of processing real data, that

Card 1/2

UDC: 551.506.3:551.583

L 06185-67

ACC NR: AP6019510

the relationship of the month-to-month and year-to-year variability in a radiation heat flux at the surface of the Earth is approximately equal to the corresponding relationship for temperature. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 4 figures. 0

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 17Sep65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 *la*

KOLESNIKOVA, V. P.

KOLESNIKOVA, V. P.- "Change in the Excretory Function of the Stomach under the Influence of Pilocarpine Adrenaline, and Atropine (Clinical Investigation)."
Minsk State Med Inst, Minsk, 1955 (Dissertations for Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

KOLESNIKOVA, V.P.

Antituberculosis vaccination in Sverdlovsk Province during the past five years. Vop.okh. mat. 1 det. 3 no.6:69-73 H-D '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Iz Sverdlovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. - prof. I.A. Shaklein, zam. dir. po nauchnoy chasti - kand. med.nauk N.G. Butkin).
(SVERDLOVSK PROVINCE---TUBERCULOSIS---PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)

KOLESNIKOVA, V. P.
EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/4 Physiology Apr 59

1394. STUDY OF THE EXCRETORY FUNCTION OF THE STOMACH UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF PILOCARPINE (Russian text) - Kolesnikova V. P. Prop. Therapeut. Ciin., Vitebsk Med. Inst. - ZDRAVOOKHR. BELOR. 1958, 4/8 (23-25)

Modifications of gastric secretory and motor function depend chiefly on the functional state of the nervous system, individual characteristics and morphological variations in the wall of the stomach. In patients who respond strongly to pilocarpine there is a reduction of HCl secretion and of gastric emptying, with increase of residue. In healthy or diseased subjects who respond only slightly to pilocarpine there is, on the contrary, an increase of HCl secretion and of the rate of emptying, and in some initially achlorhydric subjects free acid appears. The pilocarpine test is thus useful to distinguish between organic and functional gastropathies.

Nava - Rome

KOLESNIKOVA, V.P.

Significance of the methylene blue discoloration reaction for the diagnosis of cancer. Zdrav. Belor. 6 no.6:51-52 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)

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